

# The Sun

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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication will have them returned, they must be in care of some stamp for that purpose.

## Are You Satisfied?

The Democratic nomination of "the Republic or the Empire" will not scare anybody who is capable of being at large. So far as the United States are concerned, "imperialism" is only a round and rolling word. The Democrats might have been "katabolism" or "metabolism," and been still more mysterious and not a bit less sensible.

The free coinage of silver is the issue which Bryan has stood for and stands for. Leaving out all question of honesty, or of regard for the national honor, do you think that the free coinage of silver would be good for you? Are you satisfied with the condition of things as it is under the gold standard? Trade is good. Prices are good. Wages are good. About everybody that is willing to be busy is busy. Are you satisfied? Would a change of Administration be money in your pocket?

According to the Bryanites, the Trusts are ruining and pauperizing the country. Trusts or no Trusts, you know whether you are well off or not. Are the Trusts hurting you? If they are hurting the country in general, why is the country in general so remarkably well off? In spite of all the talk about Trusts, are you satisfied?

The American flag waves over the Philippines. Are you satisfied that it shall remain there?

If you are satisfied, you will vote for McKinley and Roosevelt. If you are dissatisfied, you will join the growlers, the kickers and the quitters, and vote for Bryan and Stevenson.

## The Populization of the Democracy

In Mr. Bryan's own State of Nebraska as in the adjoining State of South Dakota, the Populists have the upper hand in the fusion between them and the Democrats. The Populists in those States claim much the bigger share of the nominations for office and the Democrats have to submit. If Mr. Bryan were called in as arbiter as the Nebraska Populists threatened to do if the Democrats were not sufficiently meek, there is no doubt that his decision would have been in favor of the former. Both in principle and in practice he is all subservient to them. He voted for Weaver in 1892. He supported the Hon. WILLIAM VINCENT ALLEN, Populist, for Senator in Congress to succeed the late Hon. MONROE L. HAYWARD, although the Hon. GILBERT M. HITCHCOCK, Democrat, of the Omaha World-Herald, on which Mr. Bryan was once an editorial writer, was eager to get the place.

To tell the truth, there is mighty little Democratic party in Nebraska just as there is mighty little Democratic principle in Mr. Bryan. Take the Populists out of the Nebraska fusion concern, and there would be nothing left in it of any account. Take the Populism out of Mr. Bryan and there would be little left in him of any account. He has lived and hobnobbed with Populists for years. They admire him. He is their kind of man. They know that he is a radical who sympathizes essentially with their purposes. So men like Gen. WEAVER of Iowa and CLEONE DAVIS of Texas, once enemies of the Democratic party and still enemies of anything in it that is not thoroughly Bryanized, are among Mr. Bryan's counselors.

In the pied and motley army that follows Col. BRYAN, the Populists are the real leaders. They have conquered the Southern Democracy and much of the Western from within. They have conquered the Democrats of Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota from without. Marching silently but obediently behind them are the HILLIES and the GORMANS, still nourishing a great illusion. To wit: that when BRYAN is carried off the field, his forces will throw away the Populist and radical flags which they now wave.

The utter metamorphosis of the Democratic party, its complete Populization, if we may use a word nearly as hybrid as the Bryan combination, is one of the strangest happenings of American political history. It is especially strange because all this fury and this passion and ululation and stark-raving Bryanism of the metamorphosed party continue in a time of better conditions and better prospects than the United States have ever seen before.

## Congress and the Army's Needs

When Congress meets, in December next, or sooner, it will be face to face with a number of important questions of military economy. Within less than a year, on July 1, 1901, the present army of about one hundred thousand men will be reduced by operation of law to about twenty-seven thousand men. Meantime, the necessity which causes the employment of 100,000 men will go on requiring that number; and after July 1 of next year we shall not have them. This is the most serious military problem presenting itself to Congress for solution.

Of the 100,000 men now forming our army we have in this country, Cuba and Porto Rico two companies of engineers, two companies of the Signal Corps, thirteen squadrons of cavalry, seventy-six batteries of artillery, and twenty battalions of infantry. In the Philippines and Hawaii we have two companies of engineers and three companies of the Signal Corps, nine squadrons of cavalry, seventeen batteries of artillery and 112 battalions of infantry. In China, ordered to and on the way thither, we have thirteen battalions of infantry, five batteries of artillery, seven squadrons of cavalry and one engineer company. Of the manner in which the United States Army may be taken as a sample: Of its fourteen batteries six are in California, one battery in Washington, one in Oregon, one in Kansas and one in Virginia; four batteries are in the Philippines. The twenty-fourth infantry has one company

in Alaska, and eight companies in the Philippines. The separation of the units shows the need that there is for the troops.

The problem before Congress will be to provide for continuing the work begun, and to do so without interfering with or stopping its orderly advance. It would be possible to treat the question temporarily as it was solved in March, 1899, and extend the volunteer system as it exists to-day. The extension of this system would obviate the necessity of sending the present twenty-five volunteer regiments back to this country, and would permit of enlistments for them and the sending of recruits for them to the Philippines, a process now stopped. It would not obviate the need of sending back all the present officers and men in the volunteer regiments who wished to be discharged; and so it might require considerable expense. Still, that expense will be less than the cost of bringing back all the volunteers within a few months, and replacing them by new men.

By far the best course will be to enlarge the regular army, until it is as large as both army and volunteer army is to-day; that is, to make it 100,000 strong. This procedure would enable the additional regiments of regular troops to be recruited more or less in the Philippines, largely from the present volunteers. The volunteer regiments, reduced to skeletons by the enlistment of their men in the new regular regiments, would be brought back here and mustered out, leaving practically the same number of men in the Philippines without the slow and expensive process of withdrawing them and replacing them by new regular troops.

These regular troops, unless provision be made for increasing their number and extending the term of the war strength of the army, will not long be sufficient to replace the volunteers in the Philippines; for, as we have said, the law reduces the army from 65,000 to 27,000 at the same time that it abolishes the volunteer army. Only the regular regiments need not be brought back here and mustered out; the reduction of the army may be accomplished by sending home individually rather than half of the regular troops in the Philippines, leaving the depleted ranks there to represent the former complete organizations. The entire army will then number not quite so many men as the regular forces in the Philippines now number. If these men and more are needed in the Philippines, and Gen. MACARTHUR says they are, we shall have not a single soldier left in the United States.

Thus the duty before Congress will be to provide men for the army, and money.

## The Cipher Despatch From Mr. Conner

We must say, with profound sorrow, that the message in cipher from Minister CONNER, received at the State Department yesterday through the hands of Mr. Wu, fails to establish the fact that the people besieged in the British Legation were alive and holding out against their assailants as late as Wednesday last, July 18.

It may be that Mr. CONNER was alive on that day, and that he wrote on that day the cipher despatch forwarded by the Tsung-li-Yamen; but the proof is unsatisfactory and the test is not conclusive. Just ten days ago the Chinese Minister in Washington—understand to transmit to Mr. CONNER, and to procure a reply from Mr. CONNER in case he was yet alive as Mr. Wu firmly believed he was. To make the evidence convincing, the reply from Mr. CONNER was to be in the secret telegraphic code of the State Department.

This, as the State Department assumed at the time, and with apparent reason, would afford a complete test, for it would be the power of any Chinaman, no matter how strong his motive to deceive, to forge a reply in our secret cipher.

The promised reply came yesterday morning. In the first place Secretary HAY received a cable despatch from Consul-General GOODNOW at Shanghai, informing him that the Governor of Shanghai had forwarded "a cipher message from CONNER of the 18th." Soon after Minister WU brought the message in question, inclosed in a telegram from the Tsung-li-Yamen, this being in its turn inclosed in a telegram from the Tantai of Shanghai. Here is the Chinese text of despatches, their different origin being indicated by change of type:

From the Tantai of Shanghai.  
"SHANGHAI, July 20.—Telegram was forwarded as requested. I send you the reply of Tsung-li-Yamen as follows:

From the Tsung-li-Yamen.  
"Your telegram of the 18th day of this month [July 11] received and the Secretary of State's telegram has been handed to Minister CONNER. Herewith Minister CONNER's reply to the Secretary of State, which please forward."

From Minister CONNER. [Translated].  
"In British Legation under continued shot and shell from Chinese troops. Quick relief only can prevent general massacre."

In publishing the translation of Mr. CONNER's despatch the State Department expresses its belief in the genuineness of the same, "as forgery seems under the circumstances impossible." It is pointed out further by the cipher experts of the Department that "it was practically impossible for anybody in Pekin except Minister CONNER or an officer of his legation to have written the message;" that even if Chinese officials or revolutionists in Pekin had been in possession of the cipher book of the American Legation, "they could not have answered Secretary HAY's telegram of inquiry without having devoted considerable time to the study of the intricate and arbitrary code which the American diplomatic service uses;" and that the short time within which Mr. HAY's message was answered from Pekin "appears to dispose of suspicion that Chinese officers had obtained possession of Mr. CONNER's code book and had mastered its mysteries sufficiently to enable them to write a correct answer in cipher to the Secretary's despatch. Against this there remains only the possibility that the Minister's cipher book was taken from the American Legation some time ago and has since been studied by the Chinese."

The possibilities of the possession by the Chinese of the State Department's cipher code, and the forgery by them of a despatch purporting to have been written by Mr. CONNER do not seem to us to be worth discussing. The despatch might be perfectly genuine without proving that Mr. CONNER was alive on July 18, or even on July 9. The crucial question is not whether the message was written by our Minister at Pekin, but when it was written by him.

There is nothing in the cipher message itself, as printed, to indicate the time of its origin. The date of July 18 is directly alleged only on the authority of the Governor of Shanghai in his communication to Consul-General GOODNOW, and otherwise

inferred only from the obvious dates of the Tsung-li-Yamen's communication to the Tantai of Shanghai, and the Tantai's communication to Minister WU. If Mr. CONNER had incorporated the date in his cipher message, or had said anything in cipher that necessarily indicated a very recent origin, the case would be different.

But this cipher message, so far as its contents are concerned, might have been written as early as June 20.

We now state the considerations which incline us, much against our will, to reject it as absolute proof that Mr. CONNER was alive on July 18:

1. Compare it in the first place with the two most recent messages, known to be authentic, from any of Minister CONNER's companions. One of these was Sir ROBERT HART's communication of four words on June 24:

"Situation desperate; make haste."

At that time the Chinese had trained artillery upon the British Legation, but had not begun to use the guns. Five days later, on June 29, the Japanese Minister at Pekin, Baron NISHI, succeeded in sending out of Pekin by secret messenger to Peking a letter, the important part of which is thus summarized by the Japanese Foreign Office in making it public:

"That the legation was daily bombarded; that ammunition was running short; that the danger of massacre was imminent; and that prompt relief was earnestly desired."

Now, this message of Baron NISHI's on June 29 is almost an exact paraphrase of the cipher despatch from Mr. CONNER. The latter describes precisely the same situation and made precisely the same appeal for haste to avert a massacre which Baron NISHI described and made on June 29, three weeks ago yesterday. Judging from internal evidence only, the Conner cipher despatch belongs in date not to the middle of July but to the last days of June, after the bombardment of the British Legation had begun. It contains not a word of later information than Baron NISHI's letter of June 29 afforded.

2. The last preceding telegraphic message received from Minister CONNER reached the State Department at Washington just before midnight on June 12. It announced that the situation showed no signs of improvement, but the Minister believed that foreign troops would be able to control it when they reached Pekin. This came by Russian wires through Siberia. Since that time the State Department has received not one word from Mr. CONNER, excepting a letter by mail, dated May 21. It is inconceivable that our Minister, and all the foreign Ministers in Pekin, should not have made repeated and persistent attempts to get word through to their respective Governments. If their messages were intercepted or suppressed by the Chinese, whoever they may be, now in control of the administrative machinery at Pekin, there would be no need to forge a cipher despatch from Mr. CONNER on the present occasion. The genuine article would be in stock, and could be produced on demand.

3. The language of the message received at the State Department yesterday suggests a spontaneous bulletin of information and urgent appeal for help rather than a specific reply to a specific inquiry. The text of Secretary HAY's cipher despatch of July 11 has not at the present writing been published. It is difficult, however, to imagine the Secretary calling to Pekin for test purposes and expressing his inquiry in such vague terms that a reply fitting the situation at Pekin as it was three weeks ago, and not going beyond that, could be deemed perfectly and satisfactorily responsive.

We are therefore compelled to regard the cipher despatch as lacking the essentials of absolute proof. That the beleaguered company of men and women and children is alive to-day is yet a matter for hope, and perhaps even for belief, but it is not demonstrated. The most encouraging feature of the incident is the circumstance that Minister WU has proved his ability to reach and get returns from the Tsung-li-Yamen. This being so, the way is open for the complete demonstration which his first attempt failed to achieve.

## Death Rate of Brooklyn Babies

The great mortality among infants in the borough of Brooklyn which, for the week ending to-day, is likely to aggregate between 600 and 700 cases, appears to be attributed this year to a single and specific cause, namely, a lack of money to carry on the work of relief. In past summers there has existed among the medical fraternity of Brooklyn a difference of opinion as to whether the deplorable death rate should be ascribed to poor milk, bad drinking water, uncleanliness on the part of mothers, or improper sanitary conditions generally; and efforts were made to remove, so far as possible, the danger that might arise from all of those causes.

At present the views of physicians upon the question seem to be unanimous. They aver that they cannot procure from the city administration the funds necessary to conduct the fight against the various diseases of infants incident in large cities to the heat of summer. The following statement of a prominent doctor, printed in yesterday's SUN, expresses the sentiment of many other members of his profession residing in the afflicted borough:

"Things that we used to do for the protection of the infant have now to be done by the mother. They are dying off fast. When Brooklyn conducted her own affairs she never found herself so short that she couldn't pay a corps of trained doctors to go from tenement to tenement, find out the needs of the people and minister to them. No poor person went without medical attendance or medicine and the landlords kept these establishments and allowed them to become overcrowded or in bad sanitary condition were brought up with a round turn. But now all is different. Brooklyn cannot get a dollar for these purposes. The parsimony of the administration is nothing short of criminal. It cannot be condemned too severely. Salaries of men enjoying political jobs can be raised two or three times a year, but the little thing that would unquestionably reduce the infant mortality from 25 to 50 per cent cannot be done because it takes a little money."

It should not be assumed that the unfortunate conditions complained of prevail exclusively among the poorest residents; they are life likewise in sections of the borough which from a hygienic viewpoint have been regarded as perfectly healthful. It is, nevertheless, apparent, both from official and non-official sources, that measures which heretofore have been employed for the relief of the infant population are employed no longer. If the cause of their abandonment is traceable to the Van Wyck policy of increased wages for city officers and the latter's decreased efficiency, something ought promptly to be done about it.

On the heels of the Kansas City Convention there has gone forth this summons from Topeka, Kan., on the authority of the President of the Farmers' Federation:

"To the Farmers of the Mississippi Valley: A conference is hereby called at the request of farmers and representatives of agricultural organizations from Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois and Ohio to meet at Topeka, Kan., Aug. 7, 1900, for the purpose of federating all agricultural organizations into one central body to open up commission houses for the sale of the crops, grain and stock, and to bring into the farm at Kansas City and other places as the conference may determine, and to take steps to fix minimum prices based on the average cost of production."

The Russian Government having decided on military operations on a large scale in Manchuria and northern China in consequence of the attempt of the Chinese to interrupt the navigation of the Amur at Blagoveshensk, some details of the forces likely to be brought into play will be useful. Taking the Chinese first, there have been a great variety of estimates of the fighting force at the immediate disposition of the Chinese Government, and it is difficult to arrive at any definite conclusion as to its numbers. On paper the Chinese Army is divided into three lines, the Regular Army, Reserve under arms, and the Reserve between 16 and 60 years of age who are trained for only a few days each year. The Regulars and Reserve under arms form what may be termed the Imperial standing Army, and are reckoned at 60,000 cavalry and 84,000 infantry and artillery. Major A. E. J. Marshall, a British officer, who is perhaps one of the best authorities on the subject recently prepared a memorandum containing the following details. The fighting troops he classed as: Manchurian Field Force, 50,000; Manchurian Infantry, 20,000; Fighting Braves, 12,000; and Chien-Chung, or disciplined troops, 10,000. The Reserve under arms he described as: Pekin Field Force, 13,000; Banner Troops in Province, 40,000; and the Lushan or Green Standard regiments, 50,000. The militia reserves could not be calculated, but each Viceroy has a certain number of more or less trained troops under his personal control for local service. The armament of the infantry is for the most part the Mauser rifle, and the artillery has a large number and great variety of weapons, comprising ordinary breech-loaders, quick-firing and machine guns. The cavalry is the least effective portion of the Chinese Army.

As regards the Russian army in Eastern Siberia and Manchuria, at the beginning of the present year there was already a considerable force distributed in the latter territory. The regular troops in Eastern Siberia, that is, the Lake Baikal, comprised forty-one battalions of infantry, twenty-two squadrons of cavalry and Cossacks, eight field, two mountain and two howitzer batteries, two Cossack batteries, six companies of fortress artillery, six companies of sappers and engineers; six railway companies, one telegraph section and one coast torpedo company. This force was distributed over the country from Port Arthur and Vladivostok to the Amur and Lake Baikal. In addition there were many thousands of troops that were sent round from Russia by sea and an unknown quantity that have been arriving by the Siberian Railway. The proclamation of a state of war throughout Eastern Siberia and the Ussuri district from Vladivostok to Khabarovsk will make it difficult to obtain accurate information as to the number and movement of Russian troops from now on, but the recent mobilization in Eastern Siberia and the reinforcements pouring in from European Russia by rail should soon bring the force that is already moving toward the Great Wall and the coast up to quite 200,000, if not more. The principal strategic points in Manchuria are already occupied by greater or lesser forces, and owing to the facilities afforded for the transport of troops into the very heart of Manchuria by the Sungari River and its principal tributaries, those points reported to be in danger should soon be reinforced or relieved.

With regard to the military situation around Pekin no advance from Tientsin seems possible until the arrival of considerable reinforcements now on their way, but there seems a possibility that when the cooperating forces reach the capital they will not find the Court and Government there, it having been more than once hinted of late that they might, in view of the peculiarities, be moving to Sian-fu, 80 miles southwest of Pekin, the chief city of the Province of Shenai, that was for nearly 2,000 years the capital of the Empire. It is the next most important city to Pekin politically, and the valley of the Wei River, in which it stands has, for military reasons, been more closely connected with the fortunes of the Chinese race than any other portion of China. The general tenor of the latest news makes it apparent that the Chinese authorities are making extensive military preparations.

THE KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS have nominated BRECKINRIDGE, partner in the theft of the State, for Governor. They are for Goebelism and the Goebell law. And the Democratic campaign generally rests on free silver. The Kentucky Colonels had better look after their "honor."

The Hon. WILLIAM R. HOFF of Towson, Md., has invented and patented a chicken coop, and he is going to send one to Col. BRYAN, the great Chicken Farmer. The inventor claims that the coop is "so constructed that one inexperienced hen can care for 16 small chicks." Farmer BRYAN's hens always maintain this sacred number. The present will be deeply acceptable to the Lincoln stranger. To count his chickens before they are hatched has long been his joy.

The unpardonable unpatrioticism of an issue, even in the old Democratic party of the South, is the Mobile Register to these apologetic words:

"The loud talk of the so-called expansionists of the South, such as SULLIVAN of Mississippi and McLEACH of South Carolina, is mere drift."

The Register needs to go to Mississippi and South Carolina for "drift" and "drift" about expansion. The greatest Democrat in Alabama, the Hon. JOHN TYLER MOHRAN, has been foremost and most insistent in setting forth the necessity and the advantage of expansion to the South, and especially to the cotton interest. The Southern paper that whacks expansion whacks one of the most honored of Southern Democrats and whacks the South. But what is business to Brantford?

## ARCHBISHOP KATZER'S ENEMIES

His Private Secretary Says They Send Out Lying Statements From Rome.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 20.—Father Scholmer, Secretary to Archbishop Katzer, is authority for the statement that the Archbishop is being persecuted through slanderous reports that to time to time are sent out from Rome. He denied to-day that Archbishop Katzer had opposed the appointment of Archbishop Kane to the Archdiocese of Milwaukee, and that he had been persecuted with it. It was merely another part of the persecution to which Archbishop Katzer was subjected. The Archbishop's enemies at Rome sent out the false statement that the Archbishop was appointed to the Archdiocese of Milwaukee, and that he was persecuted with it. The Archbishop's enemies at Rome sent out the false statement that the Archbishop was appointed to the Archdiocese of Milwaukee, and that he was persecuted with it. The Archbishop's enemies at Rome sent out the false statement that the Archbishop was appointed to the Archdiocese of Milwaukee, and that he was persecuted with it.

## FOR ADMIRAL PHILIP'S WIDOW

Proposition to Raise \$100,000 for Her and the Naval Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

A movement has been started by the friends of the late Admiral J. W. Philip, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to raise a memorial fund of \$100,000, the interest of which is to go to his widow during her life and at her decease to be devoted to the maintenance of the Naval Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in Sands street, in which institution Admiral Philip took a deep interest. The project was started by the late Commander Francis I. Bowles and Commander D. D. Dalglish, Governor of Sallor's Ship Harbor. Miss Helen M. Gould, who is building the home for the Naval Branch on Sands street, has expressed warm concern in the movement. Among those who will be asked to serve on the committee to raise the fund are the following:

Rear Admiral Albert B. Barker, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard; Rear Admiral Sampson, Commandant of the Boston Navy Yard; Capt. H. C. Taylor, commander of the receiving ship; and Charles M. Schuch, Senator T. C. Platt, President of the Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, and other prominent citizens.

Mr. Philip's pension from the Government is on a vote of 200, but it is hoped to have it increased to \$75 when Congress meets.

## BIGGEST STEEL AND WIRE MILL

The American Company to Double the Capacity of Its Cleveland Plant.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 20.—The world's biggest steel and wire mill is to be erected here. For six months the American Steel and Wire Company has been secretly at work building a new plant in this city, which will be the Cleveland Rolling Mills. In all, 200 acres of land have been purchased, and the new plant is to be built on a site of 100 acres. The new plant will be the largest in the world, and will be capable of producing 1,000,000 tons of steel and wire annually. The new plant will be built on a site of 100 acres, and will be capable of producing 1,000,000 tons of steel and wire annually.

## TO CUT DOWN AUTHORS' ROYALTIES

Conference of Publishers in This City to Arrange a Combine.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 20.—The Bowen-Merrill Company of this city, the largest publishing firm in the State, has received a circular letter from Eastern publishers asking representatives to attend a meeting to be held in New York on Wednesday next to consider a plan of cooperation whereby authors' royalties may be decreased. The circular says that "if the publishers and book-sellers are to be able to handle the business of the country, they must have a plan of cooperation." The circular also says that "the publishers and book-sellers are to be able to handle the business of the country, they must have a plan of cooperation." The circular also says that "the publishers and book-sellers are to be able to handle the business of the country, they must have a plan of cooperation."

## No Male Shrivets in That Court

From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 19.—Assistant City Solicitor H. H. Cabron has taken into his hands the new shirt-waist custom, and when he looked at it with a frown and said "Stop that," Mr. Cabron interpreted it as a warning to the makers of the new shirt-waist custom, and when he looked at it with a frown and said "Stop that," Mr. Cabron interpreted it as a warning to the makers of the new shirt-waist custom.

## Medicated Streets

From the New Haven Evening Register.

Watering carts of a certain Irish town are decorated with flags and banners to attract attention. An innocent Irishman from the Irish districts looked at one the other day and remarked: "Pat, it's a wonder I don't see any more of them water carts with the flags and banners."

## Education and Crankism

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Why

is it that the States of Nebraska and Kansas, which are so largely populated by people of American origin and ancestry, and which retain fewer ill-humors than any of the States of the Union, are so largely populated by cranks and crankisms? Do not the political phenomena observable in these communities argue against popular education? J. DUDLEY SMITH, DENVER, Col.

## THE CHINESE SITUATION.

The Russian Government having decided on military operations on a large scale in Manchuria and northern China in consequence of the attempt of the Chinese to interrupt the navigation of the Amur at Blagoveshensk, some details of the forces likely to be brought into play will be useful. Taking the Chinese first, there have been a great variety of estimates of the fighting force at the immediate disposition of the Chinese Government, and it is difficult to arrive at any definite conclusion as to its numbers. On paper the Chinese Army is divided into three lines, the Regular Army, Reserve under arms, and the Reserve between 16 and 60 years of age who are trained for only a few days each year. The Regulars and Reserve under arms form what may be termed the Imperial standing Army, and are reckoned at 60,000 cavalry and 84,000 infantry and artillery. Major A. E. J. Marshall, a British officer, who is perhaps one of the best authorities on the subject recently prepared a memorandum containing the following details. The fighting troops he classed as: Manchurian Field Force, 50,000; Manchurian Infantry, 20,000; Fighting Braves, 12,000; and Chien-Chung, or disciplined troops, 10,000. The Reserve under arms he described as: Pekin Field Force, 13,000; Banner Troops in Province, 40,000; and the Lushan or Green Standard regiments, 50,000. The militia reserves could not be calculated, but each Viceroy has a certain number of more or less trained troops under his personal control for local service. The armament of the infantry is for the most part the Mauser rifle, and the artillery has a large number and great variety of weapons, comprising ordinary breech-loaders, quick-firing and machine guns. The cavalry is the least effective portion of the Chinese Army.

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His Private Secretary Says They Send Out Lying Statements From Rome.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 20.—Father Scholmer, Secretary to Archbishop Katzer, is authority for the statement that the Archbishop is being persecuted through slanderous reports that to time to time are sent out from Rome. He denied to-day that Archbishop Katzer had opposed the appointment of Archbishop Kane to the Archdiocese of Milwaukee, and that he had been persecuted with it. It was merely another part of the persecution to which Archbishop Katzer was subjected. The Archbishop's enemies at Rome sent out the false statement that the Archbishop was appointed to the Archdiocese of Milwaukee, and that he was persecuted with it. The Archbishop's enemies at Rome sent out the false statement that the Archbishop was appointed to the Archdiocese of Milwaukee, and that he was persecuted with it.

## FOR ADMIRAL PHILIP'S WIDOW

Proposition to Raise \$100,000 for Her and the Naval Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

A movement has been started by the friends of the late Admiral J. W. Philip, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, to raise a memorial fund of \$100,000, the interest of which is to go to his widow during her life and at her decease to be devoted to the maintenance of the Naval Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association in Sands street, in which institution Admiral Philip took a deep interest. The project was started by the late Commander Francis I. Bowles and Commander D. D. Dalglish, Governor of Sallor's Ship Harbor. Miss Helen M. Gould, who is building the home for the Naval Branch on Sands street, has expressed warm concern in the movement. Among those who will be asked to serve on the committee to raise the fund are the following:

Rear Admiral Albert B. Barker, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard; Rear Admiral Sampson, Commandant of the Boston Navy Yard; Capt. H. C. Taylor, commander of the receiving ship; and Charles M. Schuch, Senator T. C. Platt, President of the Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, and other prominent citizens.

Mr. Philip's pension from the Government is on a vote of 200, but it is hoped to have it increased to \$75 when Congress meets.

## BIGGEST STEEL AND WIRE MILL

The American Company to Double the Capacity of Its Cleveland Plant.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 20.—The world's biggest steel and wire mill is to be erected here. For six months the American Steel and Wire Company has been secretly at work building a new plant in this city, which will be the Cleveland Rolling Mills. In all, 200 acres of land have been purchased, and the new plant is to be built on a site of 100 acres. The new plant will be the largest in the world, and will be capable of producing 1,000,000 tons of steel and wire annually. The new plant will be built on a site of 100 acres, and will be capable of producing 1,000,000 tons of steel and wire annually.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 20.—